

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

O. H. P. STEWART, is our authorized agent
for collecting accounts due this office, and for ob-
taining new subscribers in Virginia.We shall issue no paper to-morrow
morning, in order that all the employees in our
establishment may be able to participate in the
celebration of the day.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It has been beautifully observed by one of
our poets that the Christian Sabbath is the
golden clasp which binds together the volume
of the week. The thought is expressive and
poetic, and may be applied with equal prop-
riety to the recurring political anniversaries
which freemen delight to honor. Not only are
these festivals just tributes to the memory
of great men and of heroic deeds, but they
are useful and wholesome monitors in their
effect upon the minds and the hearts of a peo-
ple. They are, indeed, those hallowed "foot-
prints on the sands of time," which, in the
beautiful sentiment of the poet, revive the
drooping hearts of the weary wayfarers along
the road of life.

The custom of hallowing particular days and
epochs, arose in those remote ages, whose dim
and misty memories form the morning twilight
of history. They had their uses then in per-
petuating, like storied monuments, the great
events of the past, when imperfect and fading
manuscripts, or verses chanted by the rude
and classic bard were the only records of the
heroic deeds of former days. The custom so
essential to history then, is preserved from a
higher motive now. It results from gratitude
for services rendered, from admiration for enter-
prises accomplished.

The Birth-Day of Washington carries us
back, irresistibly, to the earlier period of our
history, when the American Revolution, under
his auspices and his guidance, was consum-
mated. In contemplating this, the greatest
political event in modern times, we cannot fail
to be struck with the moderation and conserva-
tive feeling that controlled a movement so
radical and complete. This feeling, so different
from the excess which usually controls political
revolutions, and which stained the purity of li-
berty in France with the best blood of other citizens,
is attributable to several causes. The Anglo-
Saxon character is far more conservative and
far less liable to run into excesses than that
of any other race. This fact is established not
only in the history of our own revolution, but
in the gradual changes, which have been made
through a long series of years in the
English Constitution. These changes, in but
few instances, were effected by bloodshed or
popular commotion, and in not a solitary
case by excesses of radicalism, or Jacobin
cruelty. Another more important element in
checking the excess generally incident upon
revolution was found in the jealousies among
the several colonies themselves, which though
never rancorous, not even the common cause
of liberty could entirely dispel. This political
individualism effectually prevented any serious
popular excesses and confined the action of the
people to the attainment of the special objects
which resulted from the revolution. This
wholesome state of feeling was also due in a
great degree to the personal individualism of
the colonists, resulting from several causes,
among which may be prominently ranked, the
agricultural pursuits of the people, the spar-
seness of population, and their Anglo-Saxon
jealousy of the encroachments of government.

But probably there were none of these
causes which tended more to this pacific result
than the moderation and patriotism of Wash-
ington himself. It can scarcely be doubted
that in the enthusiasm and delight which suc-
ceeded the consummation of their liberties, the
colonists would have denied nothing to the am-
bition of their successful leader. But even
when thus elevated upon the mountain of
temptation, he spurned alike the allurements
of power, of wealth, and of ambition—with a
firmness and a virtue which has but one ex-
ample even in sacred history. Thus, in the
language engraven on his monument, he "has
rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens
and given the world an example of true glory."

But we would, in the celebration of his
birth, but half express our veneration for the
memory of Washington, if we failed to recur
to those wholesome lessons of mutual love and
mutual forbearance which he has bequeathed
to the different sections of our country. Sen-
timents familiar to our ears as household words,
have lost their real force from our intimate
acquaintance with the language in which they
are expressed. Many can no longer be moved
by the language of his Farewell Address, with
its little regard to its real meaning, as an
ignorant papist patters his Pater or his Ave.
But let us not forget the solemn warning and
wholesome advice contained in these almost
prophetic words:

"In contemplating the causes which may
disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of
serious concern, that any ground should have
been furnished for characterizing parties by
geographical discriminations—Northern and
Southern—Atlantic and Western; whence de-
signing men may endeavor to excite a belief
that there is a real difference of local interests
and views. One of the expedients of party to
acquire influence within particular districts, is
to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other
districts. You cannot shield yourselves too
much against the jealousies and heartburnings
which spring from these misrepresentations;
they tend to render alien to each other those
who ought to be bound together by fraternal
affection."

Brief as is the history of our country, the at-
tempt has already been made to establish these
geographical discriminations and sectional jeal-
ousies in the Union. That attempt, for more
than thirty years, was lamentably successful.
A geographical line was drawn which served
to provoke dissension and foster difficulties
which were never contemplated by the found-
ers of the Union. Thanks to the patriotism
of the last session of Congress, that dangerous
line was effaced from our country—the sectional
hostilities which its existence engendered
will, we sincerely trust, be effaced with it.
The only mode in future to escape from this
sectional spirit, so much deprecated by the

Father of his Country, is by a strict construc-
tion of, and a firm adherence to, the Constitu-
tion on which the Union rests. When we lose
sight of this, as our guide and our beacon;
when we throw away the chart which should
control our course, a dissolution of the Union,
or what is far worse, a consolidated despotism
must inevitably ensue.

THE CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITU-
TIONAL PARTIES.

On a day like this which should be consecrated
to patriotism, we feel that it would be sacrileg-
ious to indulge in the acrimonious agitation of
party politics. But admonished, by one of the
Fathers of the Republic, that it is well some-
times to recur to first principles, we propose
offering a few remarks on that subject.

It is the Constitution of the United States
that presents and defines those first principles
and it is on that instrument that all respecta-
ble political parties must poise themselves.
It would be idle to indulge and to express re-
grets that an instrument which seems to us so
plain and clear, should be differently construed
by different men. The word of God itself has
given rise to an infinite of variant interpreta-
tions. While there are numerous religious
sects that draw their creeds from the Bible,
there are two political parties that draw their
creeds from the Constitution. That the mem-
bers of these two different schools of politics
possess both public and private virtue, none
but bigots will deny.

One of these schools is the Republican
School; the other, the Federal School. The
first having regard to the separate conditions
of the colonies anterior to their severance from
the British Crown; considering the moving
causes of the Revolution; bearing in mind the
different State constitutions and the accom-
panying bills of rights; looking to the Constitution
of the United States, its contemporaneous ex-
position and its real ends and objects, has
made its creed a State rights creed. It con-
cedes to the General Government all its
granted powers, and claims for the several
States (without respect of sections) all their
reserved rights—and all rights not granted to
the General Government are reserved to the
"States respectively or to the people" of the
States.

The second school—the Federal, interprets
the Constitution quite differently. It under-
stands it to have built up a great overshadow-
ing central power, which absorbs all the sov-
ereignty of the States.

Which school is best calculated to perpetuate
the union of the States, is not a difficult ques-
tion to solve. The Republican or Democratic
school, viewing all the States as equal and
sovereign, and yet conceding to the central
government all its proper powers, altogether
discards the idea of sectionalism. The other
school interpreting the Constitution more
loosely, and denying what is technically called
sovereignty to the States, makes the General
Government the great and only Government.
It teaches that what Congress adopts, the Pres-
ident approves, and the Supreme Court de-
cides, is the supreme law of the land. It may
oppress a State or injure a section, it is still
heavened with the imposing authority of a su-
preme law. For instance—Congress might
usurp the power to abolish slavery in the Dis-
trict of Columbia, to exclude it from the Ter-
ritories, to arrest the inter-State slave trade,
or even to abolish slavery in the States. If a
President should sign such a law, and a Su-
preme Court should pronounce it constitutional,
the Federal or Whig party would say that it
was a binding law—a supreme law, resistance
to which would be revolution, and that the in-
dividuals engaged in such resistance would be
traitors, whose punishment is death.

Should the north have more States, a larger
representation in the two houses of Congress, a
northern President and a majority of Supreme
Court Judges—and should this northern pre-
dominance in all the branches of the Federal
government be inducted with Abolitionism,
then there would be a war of the North against
the South. This would be sectionalism—the
result of Federalism. The southern section
would be deprived of its property by the usur-
pation of the Federal government and every
southern man who resisted such oppression
would be pronounced a traitor and subjected
to the ignominious process of hanging. We
infer from all this, and it is a legitimate infer-
ence, that SECTIONALISM is the inevitable
result of Federalism.

But there are other parties in the country
that have built upon other foundations than
the Constitution. They have caught up with
the pestilential fumes of the day that spring up
with the prolific rankness of tropical vegetation.
The advocates of most of these isms repudiate
both the Bible and the Constitution. One of
them pretending to recognize each, ambitiously
aspires to absorb both of the old parties.

For old parties, founded on the Constitution,
honest and time honored, we feel a sincere re-
spect, differ from them as we may, but for new
parties that construct new creeds not known to
the Constitution, and attempt to propagate them
by a secret machinery never before introduced
into a free country, we can entertain no other
feeling than that of loathing.

It is the high duty of the Democratic party
to guard the Constitution and send down to
posterity the blood-bought inheritance derived
from their fathers. Whether in the North or
South, the East or the West, they are impressed
with but one conviction and moved by but
one impulse. Everywhere, the Democratic
party is the same. It has no variant views,
no conflicting creeds. Its members agree
like brothers. It has but one view and one
creed. We hope and believe that it will be
mindful of its high and patriotic duties.

We extract from the New York Herald
a synopsis of the points contained in a letter
from Captain Gibson, to the Chairman of the
House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Having
hitherto published a letter purporting to be
written by Captain Gibson, and communicated
to Congress from the State Department, we
feel that it is due to him to give place in our
columns to his explanations and defense.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN DEFAULTER IN
SWITZERLAND.—The treasurer of Holmes
County, Ohio, who recently disappeared with
some \$50,000 of the people's funds, is reported
to have been arrested last month in Switzer-
land, and is now being held in custody, some 50,000
francs in bills of exchange.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED
MATTER BY THE BREMEN LINE.

We are authorized to say that the Postal
Convention between the United States and
Bremen, has been so modified that pamphlets,
magazines, and other printed matter, as well as
newspapers, may be sent in narrow bands,
open at the sides or ends, by the Bremen line
of steamers from the United States, to any
point beyond, as well as to Bremen, belonging to
the German Austrian Postal Union; and vice
versa, from any such point to the United States.

On newspapers sent from the United States
by the Bremen line, the postage is three cents
each, prepayment required. This pays in full
to any part of the German Austrian Postal
Union. Any postage accruing on newspapers
beyond the German Austrian Postal Union,
must be collected at the points of delivery.

Newspapers received by the Bremen line, are,
in like manner, fully prepaid.

On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed
matter, (except newspapers), a postage of one
cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, must
be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from,
and collected at the office of delivery when re-
ceived in the United States. This is the
United States postage only.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1855.

Hon. James A. McDougall, of California,
was admitted an attorney and counselor of
this court.

No. 72. John Charles Fremont, appellant,
vs. the United States. The argument of this
case was continued by Mr. Attorney General
Cushing until the 21st inst., and by Hon. J. J.
Crittenden for the appellee, and by Hon. J. J.
Adams until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Curious Scene in a Know-nothing Council.

Moses Eames, a Know-nothing member of the
Legislature of New York, publishes a letter
describing his reception in a Know-nothing
Council in Syracuse, after voting for Wm. H.
Seward for United States Senator.

Mr. Barker informed the Grand Council that
I would make explanations in relation to my
vote cast at the last election. When I was then
proceeding to do so, one of the members asked
for whom I voted for United States Senator?
When I replied Wm. H. Seward, it created a
great excitement in all parts of the hall. Some
twenty or thirty, more vehement than the rest,
rushed forward to the platform, hissing, stamp-
ing their feet, gnashing their teeth, extending
back the necks, with clenched fists, crying out,
with threats and clenched fists, crying out, with
contumacious flushed with excitement, "Traitor,"
"Perjurer," "Liar," "Villain," and other epithets,
accompanied with their exclamation, "hustle him out," "down stairs with him,"
"throw him out the window," &c., &c.

By this time the meeting was in a complete
uproar. The presiding officer could not con-
tinue the present, and adjourned the meeting
for one hour. There was then a general
rush for the platform where I was standing.
Some of the foremost seized my collar, but
by the exertion of a few personal friends, I
was saved from further violence, by being,
with great haste, escorted down a private stair-
way, while others closed the doors and kept
back the mob. When I reached the street Mr.
Barker advised me to go to my hotel, and not
to show myself about the place, but to leave
the city in the first conveyance. Having no
other business to attend to, I took the advice
and left Syracuse in the first train.

The Foreign Fruit Trade of New York.

About thirty vessels are constantly engaged
in carrying fruit to this port from the West
India Islands, whence the chief supplies of pine-
apples, banana, coconuts, &c., are derived;
and these large cargoes are carried on board
with ports in the Mediterranean, which are
annually something like seventy or eighty
cargoes—principally oranges. The importa-
tions of last year are estimated by one of the
principal dealers, as follows:

75,000 bunches of bananas from Baracoa,
sold at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bunch.
20,000 bunches of coconuts, sold at from
\$2.50 to \$3.00 per 100.

Twenty cargoes of pine-apples, from Matanzas
and Havana, averaging 50,000 dozen per
cargo, and sold at from \$8 to \$12 per 100.

20,000 dozen St. Barts pine-apples, sold at from
\$7.50 to \$8 per 100.

200,000 dozen from the Bahama Islands.
The latter sold very low, on account of the
prevalence of the cholera.

Ten cargoes of Havana oranges, averaging
350,000 each, have been received, thus far,
the present season, the crop being more abundant
than at any time during the last fifteen years.
Prices are reduced nearly one half, compared
with last year's prices. Mediterranean oranges,
which come in boxes, and are most extensively
shipped to different parts of the U. S., begin to
arrive in January, but not extensively until
April or May. The great bulk of their
description of fruit, which is less perishable
than other varieties, comes from that direction.

West India oranges are preferred for their
flavor. Bananas and pine-apples begin to ar-
rive about the first of April, and are most plen-
tiful during the succeeding three months.
But at present season, the fruit is scarce. Many
coconuts come here from San Blas and the
Spanish Main via Baltimore; merchants in the
latter city possess advantages which enable
them to compete successfully with our own, in
this branch of the trade. West India oranges
arrive in October, and are most abundant in
January and February. Just now, this fruit is
being out of the market, to be soon superseded
by Mediterranean oranges.

It is only within a short time that Havana
has produced oranges as abundantly as in
years previous to 1844 and 1845, on account
of the destruction of the trees by hurricanes.
During the years mentioned, such was the
scarcity there, that Havana was supplied with
oranges, re-exported from New York. The
fruit trade of this city is constantly grow-
ing more important, as the demand for con-
sumption is increased by a growing population.
[Journal of Commerce.]

Mlle. Rachel. COMING.—A Paris writer
says: The engagement with Mlle. Rachel to
visit the United States has been signed by all parties.
She will be paid 1,200,000 francs for two hun-
dred representations, to be given wherever may
be deemed proper; that is to say, six thousand
francs, \$1,200, for each representation. Six
thousand francs, or \$1,200, will be deposited at
her banker's in Paris, before her departure,
which, in case of her being shipwrecked, re-
verts to her family. But if Mlle. Rachel dies
during the course of the two hundred repre-
sentations, since she literally belongs body and
soul to the entrepreneurs, they have a right to
dispose of her corpse from city to city to whoever
may desire to see it. And this property need
not be rendered inalienable, as she has procured
the two hundred receipts specified by the contract.

We have not the slightest doubt that either
dead or alive Madame Rachel will prove a loath-
some speculation to those who have made this
ridiculous bargain.

COMMODORE PERRY.—The Rhode Island
House of Representatives has adopted a resolu-
tion authorizing the Governor to present to
Comm. Perry a service of plate, suitably
inscribed, as a testimonial of the high ap-
preciation by his native State of the great and
important service he has rendered to the cause
of civilization and commerce, in the opening
of the ports of Japan.

The Case of Captain Gibson.

Letter to the Chairman of the Committee of
Foreign Affairs—Further Developments—
The Captain's Narrative, &c.

Captain Gibson, who, as the readers of the
Herald will remember, was imprisoned at Batavia,
tried on a ridiculous charge of treason, and
suffered by the confiscation of his property,
has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the
Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House
of Representatives. The present letter is in
answer to one put forth by the Dutch govern-
ment, in relation to a memorial alleged to have
been addressed to the Dutch government in the
East Indies. Captain Gibson states that he
has written no such memorial, and proceeds to
detail the circumstances which surrounded him
at Batavia. He was without friends—in a
noisy noisome dungeon, surrounded by felons,
and had no prospect of immediate relief. In this
dilemma, by advice of the representative of the
American government at Batavia, he addressed
a letter to the Governor General of Netherlands
East Indies. This letter contained a narrative of
Captain Gibson's life and travels in various
parts of the world.

The letter closes with these words:

"I do not wish to write wholly in the spirit of
self vindication, but rather as confessing sin-
cerely much imprudence in deportment and
speech, though in nowise affected by a ma-
licious contemplation of hostilities against the
Netherlands India government."

"The accompanying papers and documents
will, I think, afford some further clue to my
general history and character, and will man-
ifestly show that I am not a person who would
lead me into many excesses not approved of
by the matter-of-fact opinions of the world, or
still I am not of a nature to plot treasonable
designs, much less to execute them."

"Now, by the promptness and vigor of the
Netherlands India government, its moral power
has been fully sustained in the eyes of the na-
tives of Falemang by my arrest, and has, also,
liberty Mr. Gibson, who, I understand, has
been very severely forced upon my own
convictions. Hence I now feel that I realize
its forbearance for whatever indiscretions I
may have committed against the majesty of its
laws."

After the reception of this letter, 20th Feb-
ruary, 1852, the Captain was released, but only
to be again arrested on the 24th. He remained
in prison until the date of his escape. It was
during this time that the Dutch government
alleged that he wrote the second letter. He
says:

"It is not pretended by the Dutch Minister
that I ever wrote but two communications to
the Governor-General; the first, a statement of
my previous conduct; the other, and the last,
an application for a stay of proceedings in my
case. Mr. Van Hall says, in his dispatch to
Mr. Belmont of Feb. 25, 1853, on this subject—
(H. Ex. doc. No. 16, p. 25.)—'In the mean-
while, under date of Feb. 25, while he was at
Batavia, Mr. Gibson, under the impression that
he would again be released, wrote a letter to the
Governor-General the letter of which he ac-
companies this, in which he implores his
clemency, acknowledges the imprudence of his
actions, and asks for an immediate trial, in the
hope that extenuating circumstances would
cause a mitigation of the punishment which
he might have deserved. On the following day
the Dutch Minister, who had been himself
informed by the Governor-General, supplying him
with the power with which that high functionary
is vested, in his behalf, in order to stay all further
proceedings.'"

"Now there are two points in which Mr. Van
Hall and myself agree, namely, that I made
two communications to the Governor-General,
and that the Dutch Minister, in his dispatch
to Mr. Belmont, merely stated that the evi-
dence before him proved, and as an honest,
law-abiding man, he could have done no
less or more."

Although these fundamental principles are
so plain and unequivocal, yet there are found
men—men who claim to possess no trifling
amount of intelligence—who place in the
brand of disapprobation upon the conduct of
who has the honesty to stand up for good order
in the midst of the upheavals of wildness and
fanaticism, which shake settled minds about
him. Judge Loring's position, in our estima-
tion, is of no ordinary nobility. In imme-
diate contact with the most depraved public
sentiment, where the most dangerous and vi-
sionary impracticabilities are placed instead of
sound principles of justice and morality, he
stands as the personification of obedience to
law. With a withering rebuke, he can point
them to their own sumptuary acts, and con-
demn them out of their own mouths. And
yet, with a blindness which passes comprehen-
sion, he does not see the inconsistency of their
conduct or the dangerous precedents they are
making for future generations.

The remarkable observation which fanati-
cism or one idea philosophy produces on man-
kind, is one of the most melancholy features of
our time, and never has it been more power-
fully illustrated than in the case now referred
to. It forcibly illustrates the great principle
that a course of error always leads to greater
error, and greater blindness, until the poor victim
is actually bound hand and foot in the most
grotesque misconceptions. In the formation of opinions,
as well as in the management of business
affairs, in order to be right we must start
right. The Abolitionists of Boston have
mounted a hobby of narrow minded philosophy
which they do not see the inconsistency of their
conduct or the dangerous precedents they are
making for future generations.

"The original from which I have above copied
the letter of the 18th February is contained in
a package of papers transmitted by Mr. Cra-
mer under his official seal. This package, with
the evidence of its authenticity, I shall take
the pleasure in submitting to your Honorable
The State Department received a package from
Mr. Cramer in my case, containing impor-
tant papers, certified in a manner precisely
similar to that of the package in question;
indeed, I have no doubt that the papers in
question will be considered as authenticated
in the most ample manner by the State De-
partment."

Captain Gibson further quotes the evidence
of Commander Magruder and of Captain Bas-
sett, master of the American ship Daniel S. Bas-
sett, to prove that the letter sent on the 20th of Feb-
ruary was a narration of facts alone. This
paper has been suppressed by the Dutch gov-
ernment, and one of an entirely different
character substituted. Captain Gibson then
proceeds to analyze this letter, and makes out
very good case to show that this letter was
forged for the Dutch government to serve its
purposes; and then gives some particulars
about his "poetic imaginings," thus:

"I entered the East with a feeling of awe for
its history—its past renown and its prostrate
grandeur. I found them a people who im-
pressed me with the idea that they were the
Saviors of Asia, and occupying the same posi-
tion in relation to the Teutonic main in the
East that the Saxon and Teutonic maintain in
the West. Without battle or bloodshed, and
without a history to mark their footsteps, the
Malay races have spread from Polynesia to
Sumatra, and from Sumatra over Borneo, and
the greater part of the islands of the Eastern
Archipelago. These races have supplanted
the aboriginal races among whom they came—
they have destroyed their native languages, and
their native religions, and have taken the
religion, infused with an expansive spirit, and
capable of assimilating with the advantages of
education to our civilization. I felt that there
was a destiny in store for the Malay races, and
ventured to express this idea, not only to the
intelligent Dutchmen with whom I became ac-
quainted, but with the more intelligent Malays.
With the latter I talked of the advantages of
our civilization, and of the elevation of the
Malay masses by education and an improved
economy. I did not suppose that it was an
offense against the Dutch government to speak
of a great race spreading over those vast seas,
and of its one day becoming a power among
civilized men."

"The letter of the 18th it would not do for the
Dutch to produce against me. In the first
place, it was written while actually in prison,
and would, therefore, be subject to the suspi-
cion of having been extorted. In the second
place, it breathed too much of the heroic, while
the aim of the Dutch was to represent me as a
weak impostor, and thus destroy the impres-
sion which it was supposed I had made on the
impressible Malay mind."

"To obviate these difficulties, and destroy my
hold upon the minds of the natives and the
sympathy of my countrymen, this letter of the
25th was written, as I charge, by the procure-
ment of the Netherlands India government.
I disown and deny that letter."

"If any further proof of the spuriousness of
the letter of the 25th is required, it will suggest
itself to every mind that considers it atten-
tively. The last person who consistently with
what we know of human nature, could make
such a confession, would be the man guilty of
the crime confessed. When an instance of the
contradictory of this is presented, a fact will
be added to the history of human eccentricity."

"The blow which was sought to be dealt on
me by this fabricated letter, is the severest that
perfidious animosity could conceive. It aimed
at once to brand me with crime and cowardice,
and thus to detach from me those numerous
and generous friends who have surrounded me
since my return to this country, and who have
sustained me by their sympathy and their
counsel. It is, however, a cause of congratula-
tion that this base proceeding of the Dutch
government has strengthened my hold upon
the regard of my friends, and has found little
sympathy in this country."

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
yours,
WALTER M. GIBSON."

Excitement in a Cincinnati School—Ex-
pulsion of a Negro Pupil.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Friday says:
"There was great excitement in the Seventh
District yesterday, concerning the determina-
tion of Miss Newhall, that a colored boy, who
had been in attendance in other departments of
the school, shall not be admitted into hers.
The boy was regularly a pupil for some months,
and nothing was said of it until he was trans-
ferred to Miss Newhall's room, when she sent
him home with a note, informing his mother
that he would not be permitted to remain longer
in the school. The mother, who is a light mu-
latto, inquired the reason, and Miss N. laid
the matter before the District Trustees, who told
her that she must receive the boy, and she persisted
in refusing to do so."

The Gazette of Tuesday states the matter
was laid before the School Board subsequently,
and that Miss Newhall, after an exciting debate,
was sustained in the course she had pursued.
The boy who called himself a quadroon, was
expelled from the schools, the Board deeming
that colored schools were provided for those
tinged with negro blood.

From the Journal of Commerce.
General Houston's Lecture.
The public announcement of a lecture from
the hero of San Jacinto, called forth an audi-
ence which nearly filled Niblo's spacious saloon
last evening. The lecture was one of a course
before the New England Young Men's Associa-
tion; and General Houston selected as his
subject the American Indians—a theme upon
which he is thoroughly informed, and out of
which he made a very interesting lecture. He
commenced by remarking that the aboriginal
inhabitants of America were a people no less
interesting than neglected in our country. Their
history was familiar to one and all. They were
the original proprietors of the soil; but the
enterprise and the cupidity of the white man
had expelled them from their domain. He re-
marked that they were intelligent by nature,
and susceptible of a high degree of improve-
ment. To prove this, it was only necessary to
go back to the time of Pocahontas, when there
were illustrious and distinguished untutored
men, who, by the mere force of native genius,
successfully combated with the white man.
Red Jacket was an illustrious man; and in the
year of 1812, the great Tecumseh proved him-
self not inferior to the English in generalship
and indomitable courage. He fell pierced
with the enemy's bullets; but he fell like a true
hero, with his feet planted firmly on the earth,
back to the earth. The Cherokee, the Chick-
saw, and the Choctaws, all were men of
refinement and civilization which will com-
pare favorably with the white man. "But,"
said the speaker, "what has the Government
of the United States done for the Indians?"
It is estimated that one hundred millions of
dollars have been appropriated to them in ex-
change for their lands; but what have they
received for their lands? What have they
received for the Indian received? Instead of these
appropriations being a means of civilizing
and Christianizing him, it has been rather a
means of depriving him and sweeping him away,
like chaff before the wind. They have never re-
alized beneficially twenty millions of this
money; but it has been swallowed up in the
costs of the agents. The money has been
expended in the purchase of land, and in the
purchase of goods and supplies for the Indians,
and experience are placed on our frontiers
to negotiate with the Indians, we shall have
nothing but agitations and hostilities. A policy
of peace never failed to give quiet and security
to our frontiers, but an adverse policy never
failed to bring about an opposite state of
affairs. It has been so in Texas for the last
fifty years; and it will ever be so until the
Indian treaties are secured from violation.
The Indian tribes never violated a treaty from
the time the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth to
the present day."

The General alluded to the Florida war,
and remarked that it cost the country about forty
millions of dollars, lost a number of lives, but
it was a glorious war, and it will ever be so
glorious in the eyes of the brave men who
policy pursued towards the Indians in the days
of Madison, Jefferson, Monroe, and Jackson;
and remarked that the name of Jackson to this
day created a thrill in the Indian's bosom.
When he was umpire and controller of their
destinies he was yet just and magnanimous to-
wards them—he was "every inch a man."

READY MADE CLOTHING.—Members

of Congress wishing to provide themselves
with Superior Garments for the Winter, will find
an elegant assortment at
WALL & STEPHENS,
BROWN AND SIOCK,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MER-
CHANTS, RICHMOND, VA.
And Agents for "Kerr's" and "Summerland" Old Rye,
and P. Hanger's "Old Rye" Whisky. Premium
brands.

All letters promptly answered, and orders filled.
Feb 22—3m.

TAKE NOTICE, visitors and others at-
tending the Metropolitan Fair.—I have just
brought on from New York a large assortment of
splendid Diamonds and a large variety of new
styles rich Jewelry.

Also, some very superior Watches, which for
true time cannot be surpassed.
I have also just received an elegant Silver
Tea Set that will compare favorably with anything
of the kind at the Fair or in America.

It will be exhibited free of charge to all at
my store, 418 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-
and-a-half and Sixth streets.
Feb 18—4m

WANTED.—A Situation as Teacher of
English, Mathematics, and Latin; also, the
rudiments of Greek, if desired. All of which will
be taught in the most approved manner.
The applicant is an experienced teacher, of
good address, and will furnish the best references,
both in regard to character and ability.
Those who desire salaries need be offered.
For particulars, address
SETH PRINK,
Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
QUILTED BOTTOM AND PATENT LEA-
THER BOOTS.—The undersigned has
just received a fine assortment of the above Boots.
His general assortment of Boots and Shoes for
Gentlemen is large, embracing the latest styles.
Great care has been taken to have them
made of the best material and workmanship.
Furnish them to their advantage to give
him a call.

GEO. BURNS,
340 Pennsylvania avenue,
Adjoining Patterson's drug store.

Dec 1

MRS. COWDEN CLARKE'S NEW NOVEL.
The Iron Cousin, or Mutual Influence, by
Mary Cowden Clarke, author of "The Complete
Concordance to Shakespeare."

Tagg's Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and
the Good, by M. N. Cousin; increased by an Appendix
on French Art; translated by O. W. Wight.
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